

DoH and DoT Server Discovery

& Deployment Considerations for Home and Mobile Networks

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-btw-add-home>

March 2020

M. Boucadair (Orange)

T. Reddy (McAfee)

D. Wing (Citrix)

N. Cook (Open-Xchange)

Agenda

- Scope & Objectives
- Target DoT/DoH deployments
- Which discovery information?
- The discovery procedure
- Rogue servers
- DoH-specific: one pending issue
- Next steps

Scope

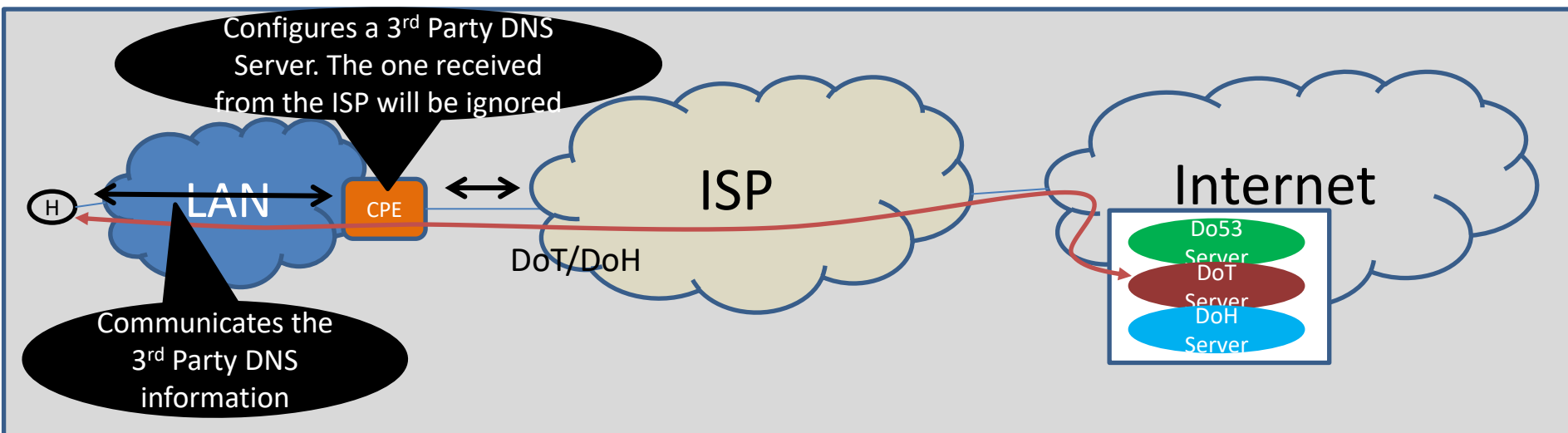
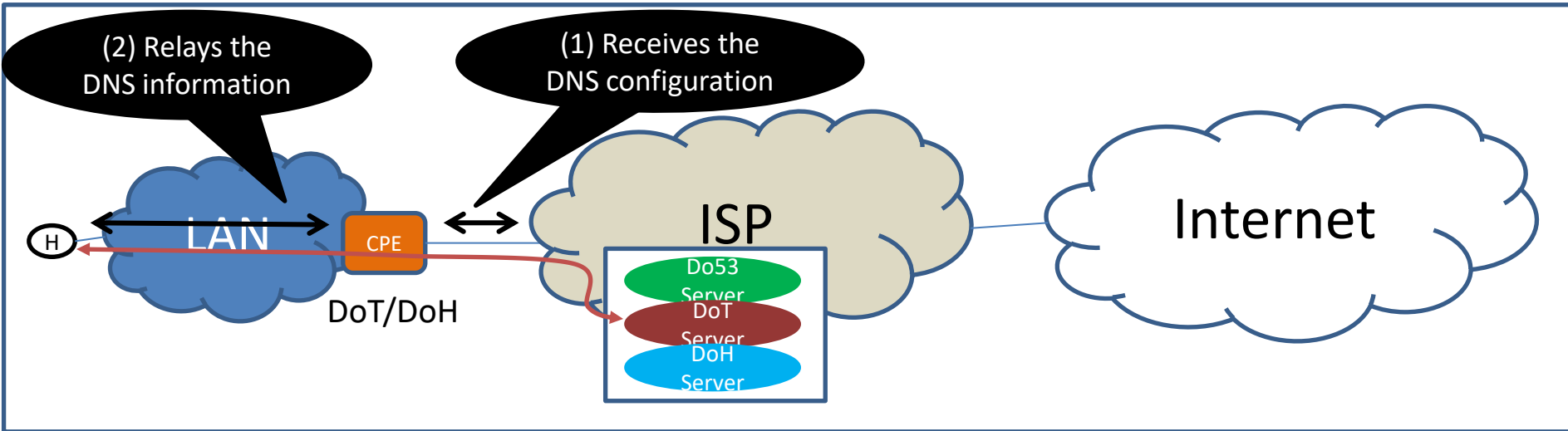
Excerpt from the ADD WG Charter:

“Define a mechanism that allows clients to discover DNS resolvers that support encryption and that are available to the client either on the public Internet or on private or local networks.”

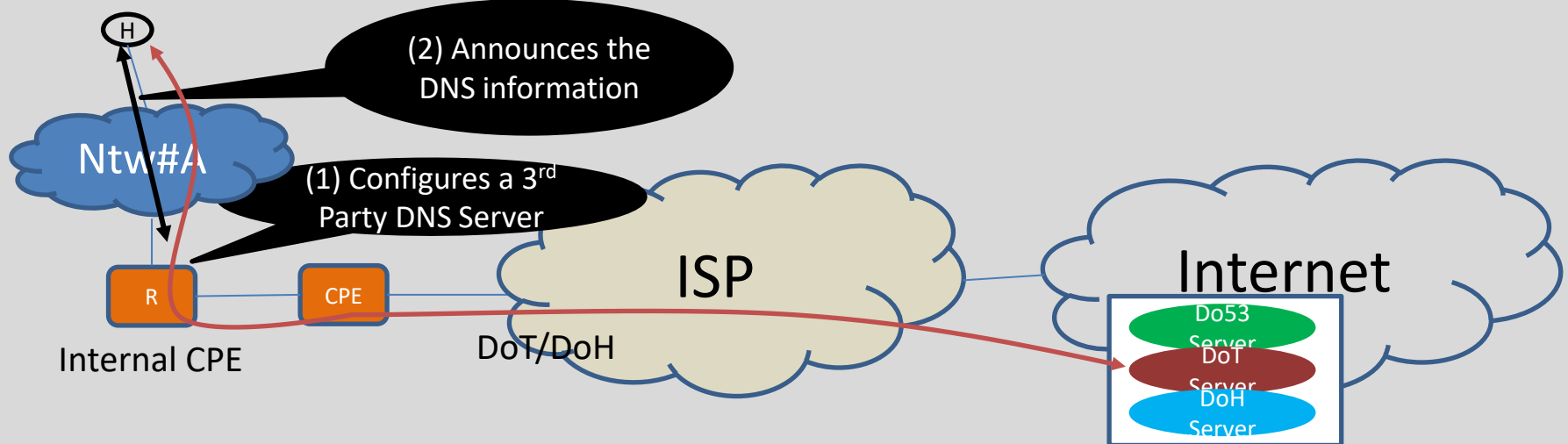
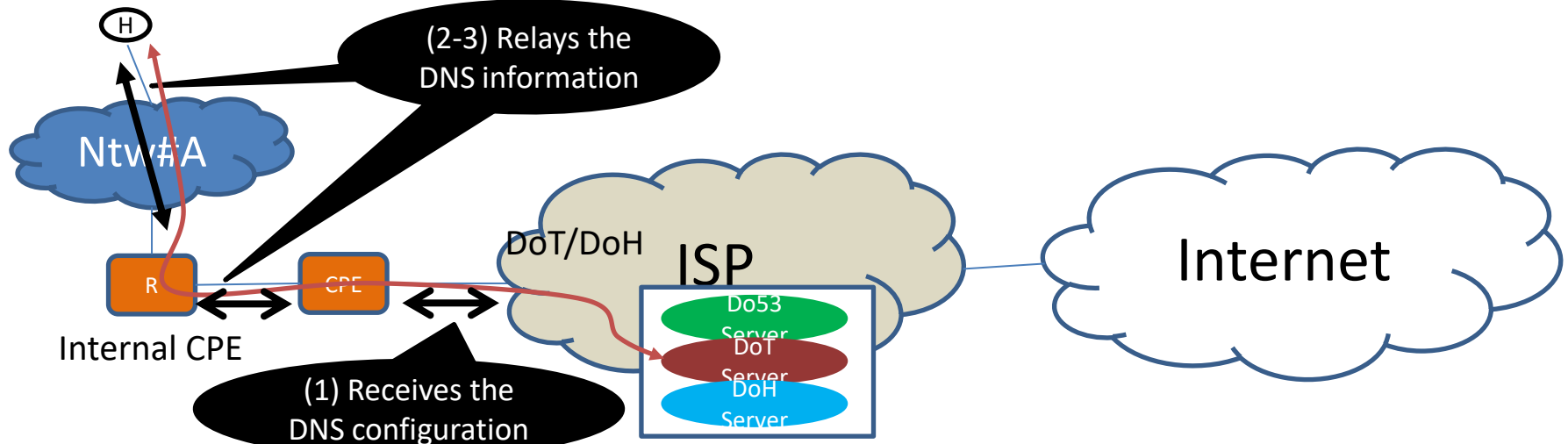
Objectives

- Discuss DoT/DoH deployment considerations for **home networks**
 - Both Home and Mobile networks
 - ISP, public, and private resolvers
- Specify the required **server discovery mechanism(s)**
- Sketch the **required steps** to use DoT/DoH capabilities provided by local networks

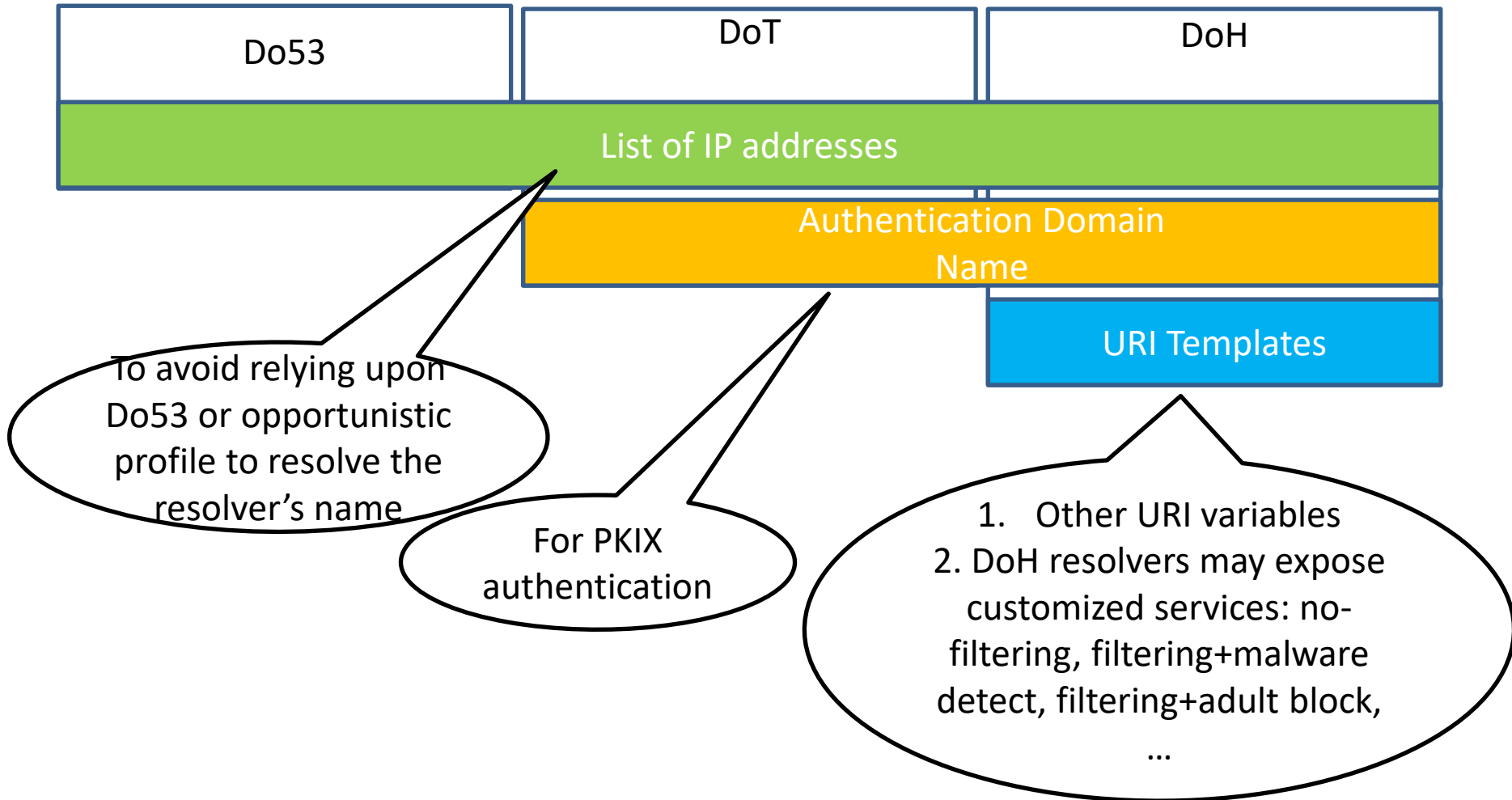
Sample Encrypted DNS Deployments: Managed CPEs



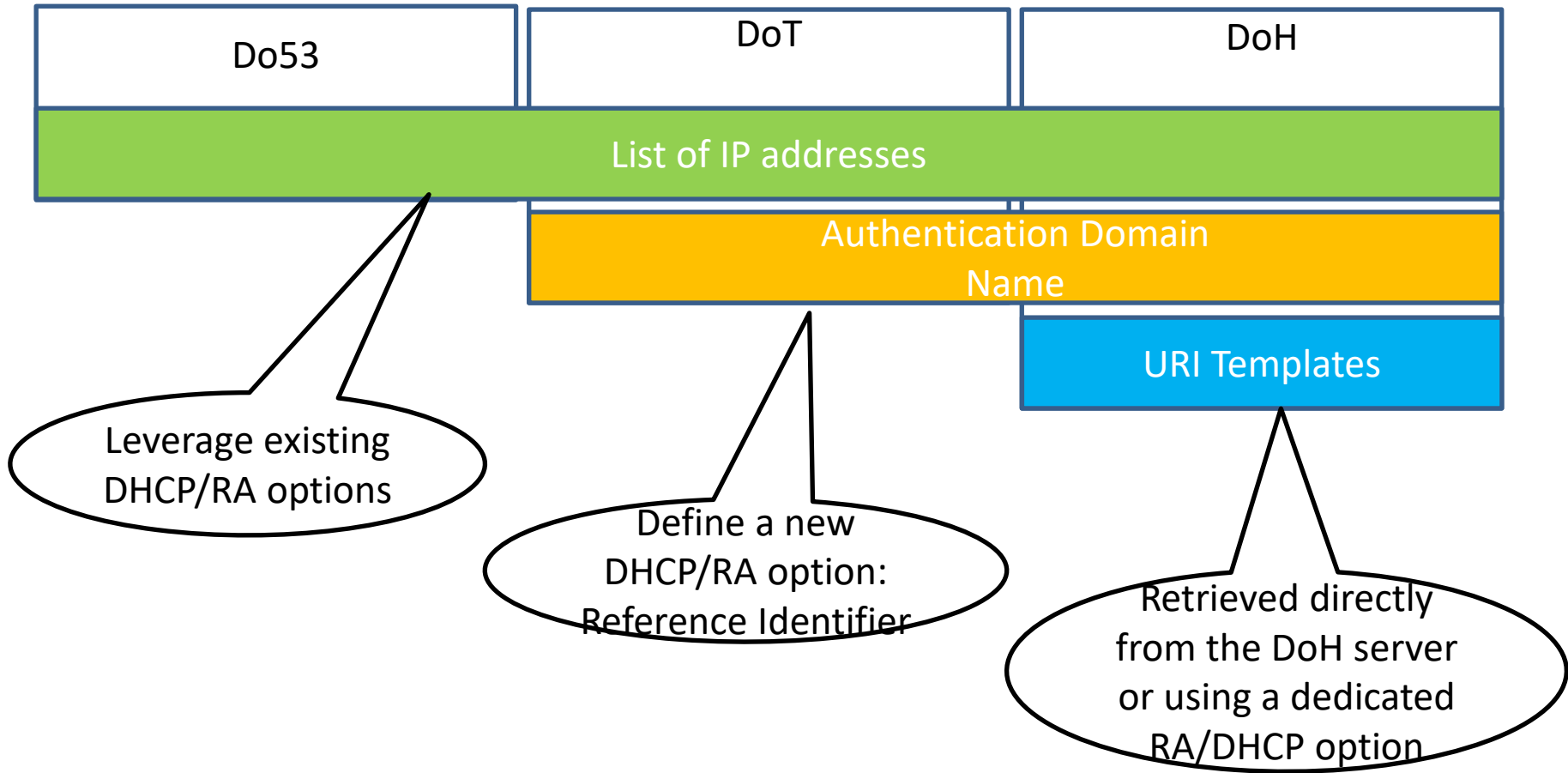
Sample Encrypted DNS Deployments: Unmanaged CPEs



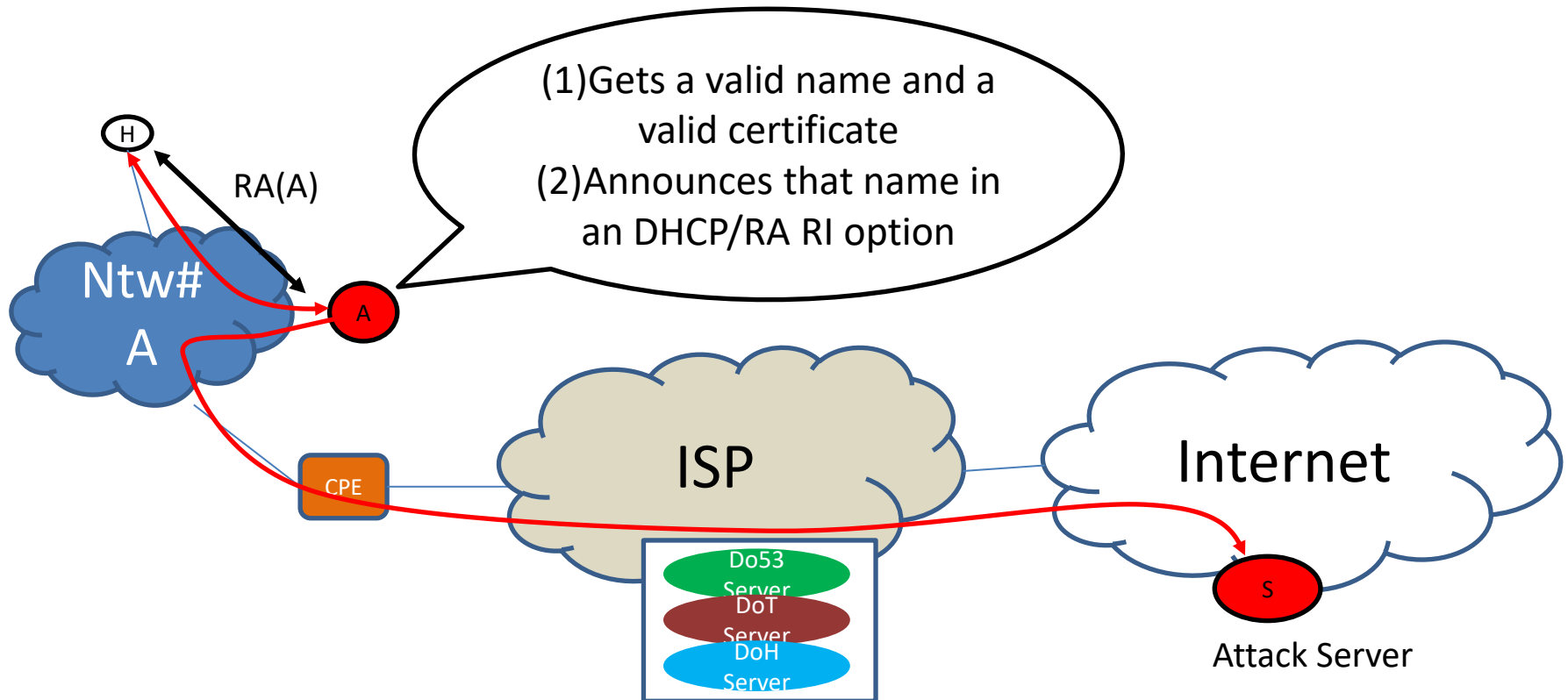
Which Discovery Information is Needed?



Which Channel for Discovery?

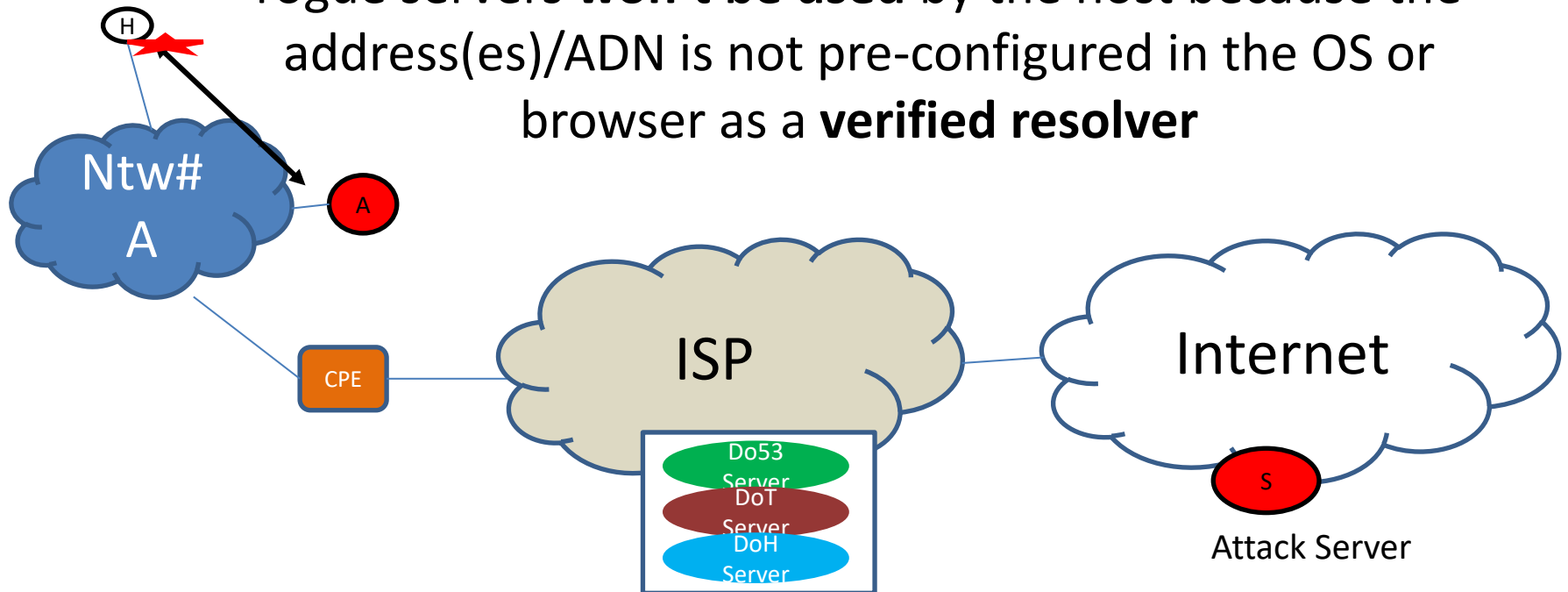


What about Rogue Servers?



Rogue Servers Will be detected

DNS servers conveyed in RA/DHCP messages from rogue servers **won't be used** by the host because the address(es)/ADN is not pre-configured in the OS or browser as a **verified resolver**



Verified Resolvers

- Auto-upgrade
 - If the **DNS server's IP address** discovered using DHCP/RA is pre-configured in the OS or Browser as a verified resolver, the DNS client auto-upgrades to use the pre-configured DoH/DoT server tied to the discovered DNS server IP address
 - If the **ADN** conveyed in DHCP/RA is pre-configured in the OS or browser as a verified resolver, the DNS client auto-upgrades to establish a DoH/DoT session with the ADN
- Other approaches are discussed in the draft, e.g.,
 - If the discovered DoH/DoT server is not pre-configured in the OS or browser, the client may validate the signatory (e.g., cryptographically attested by the ISP)

The diagram illustrates a network architecture for DNS over IPsec. It shows a LAN connected to a CPE (Customer Premises Equipment), which is connected to ISP#1 (Internet Service Provider #1). ISP#1 is connected to the Internet. The diagram includes three callouts describing the process:

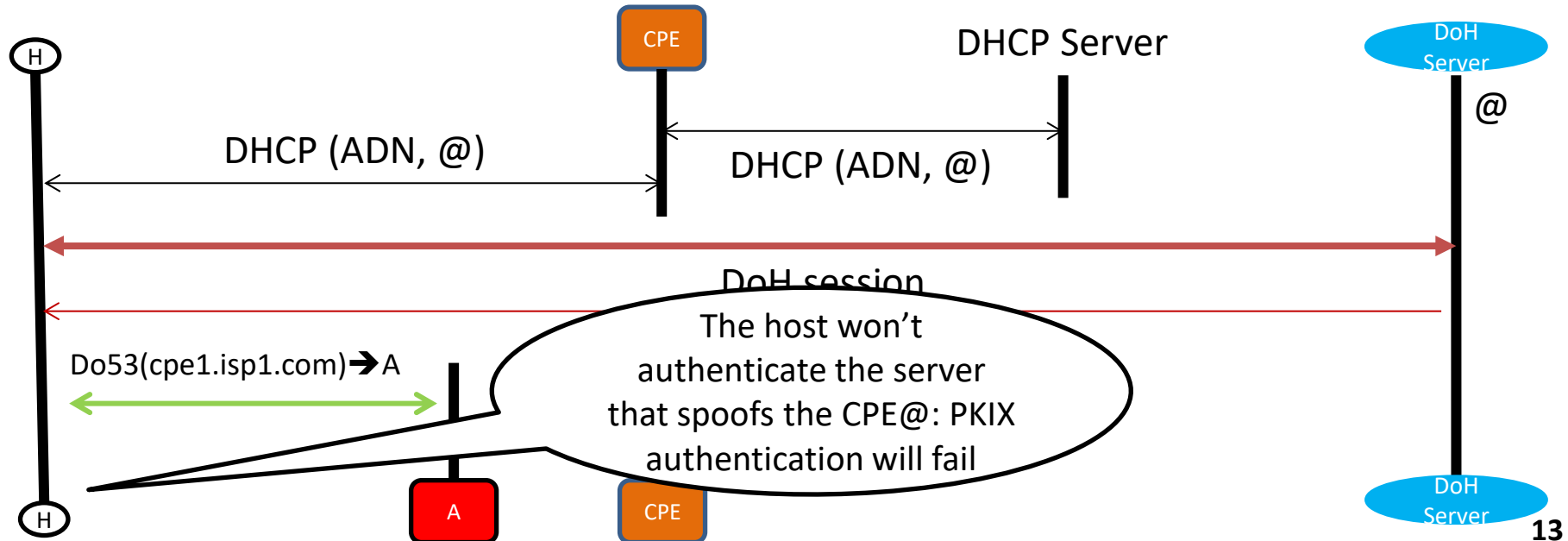
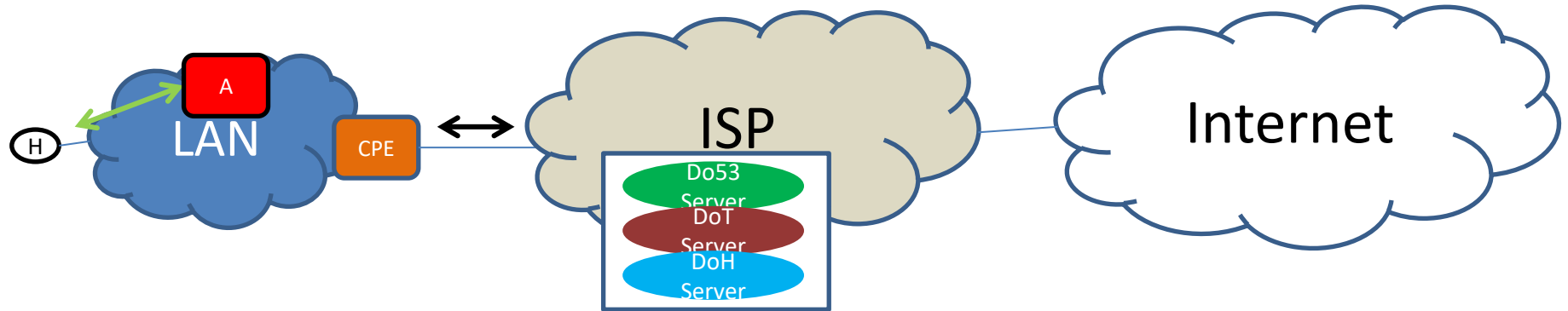
- (1) ISP assigns a name and public certificate to the CPE
- (2) CPE receives the DNS configuration in RI options
- (3) CPE relays the DNS information in RI options

A box within ISP#1 lists the following components:

- Do53
- Server DoT
- Server DoH
- Server



Do53 for Redirect: **Not a Threat**



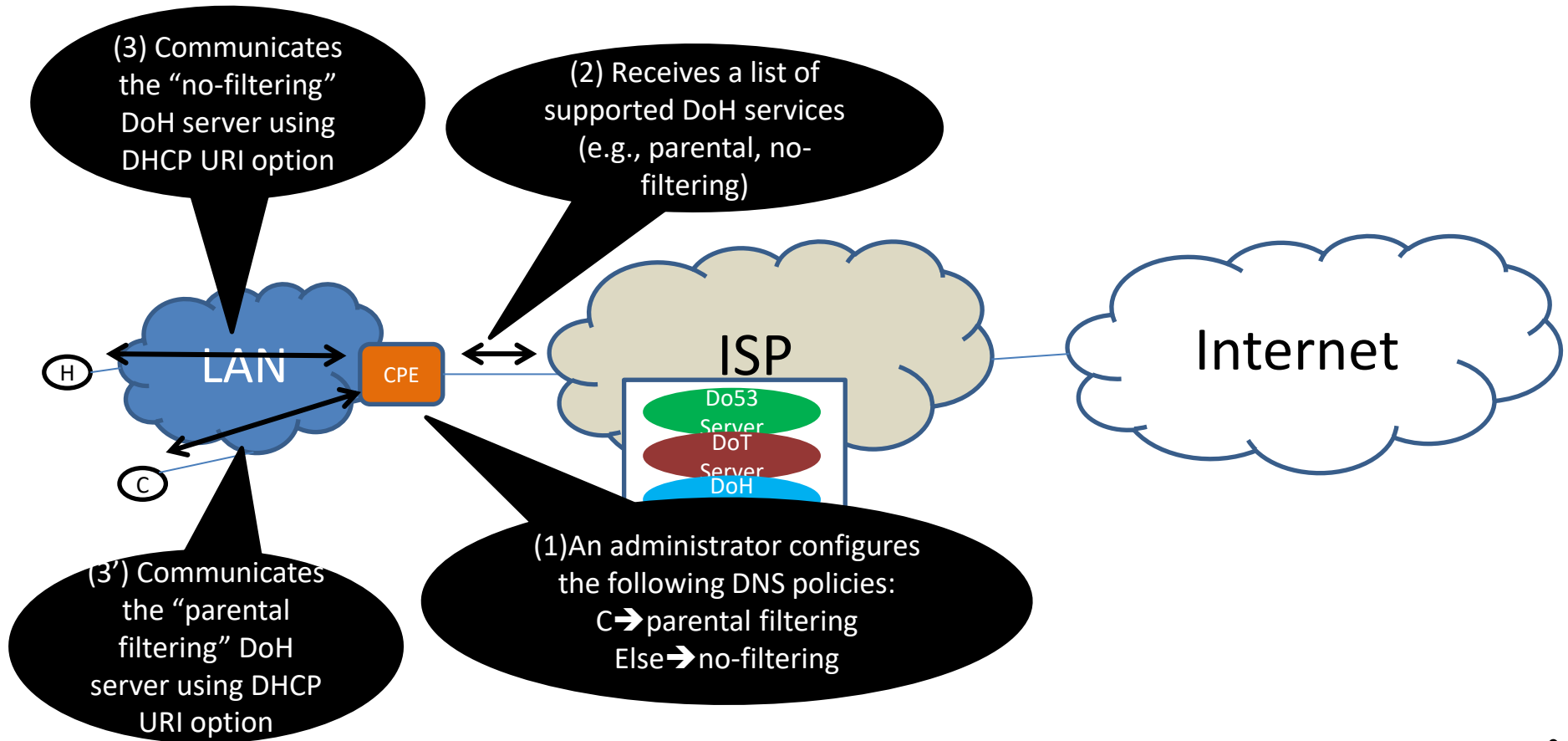
DoH Services & URI Templates

- Why?
 - RFC8484 supports URI templates with “dns” as the only variable, but future extensions may allow for queries with **other variables**
 - DoH resolvers may host **many services**; each identified by a URI scheme
 - DoH clients have to be instructed about **valid URI templates** to use
- How?
 - retrieved by querying a discovered DoH resolver
 - enclosed in a dedicated RA/DHCP option
- How the client uses these services is out of scope

URI Templates in RA/DHCP?

- Trade-offs are discussed in the document:
 - Some Issues
 - Risk of stale information
 - Create a dependency between DHCP servers (access routers) and DoH resolvers
 - Need for an out of band mechanism if the DoH resolver is not managed by the ISP
 - May increase the size of RA/DHCP messages
 - Some advantages
 - Clients can immediately use the service(s)
 - Convenient if very few (stable) URIs are in use
 - Customized (local) configuration
- Do we need to pick one?
 - If yes, which one?

Customized DHCP Configuration: An Example



Implementation

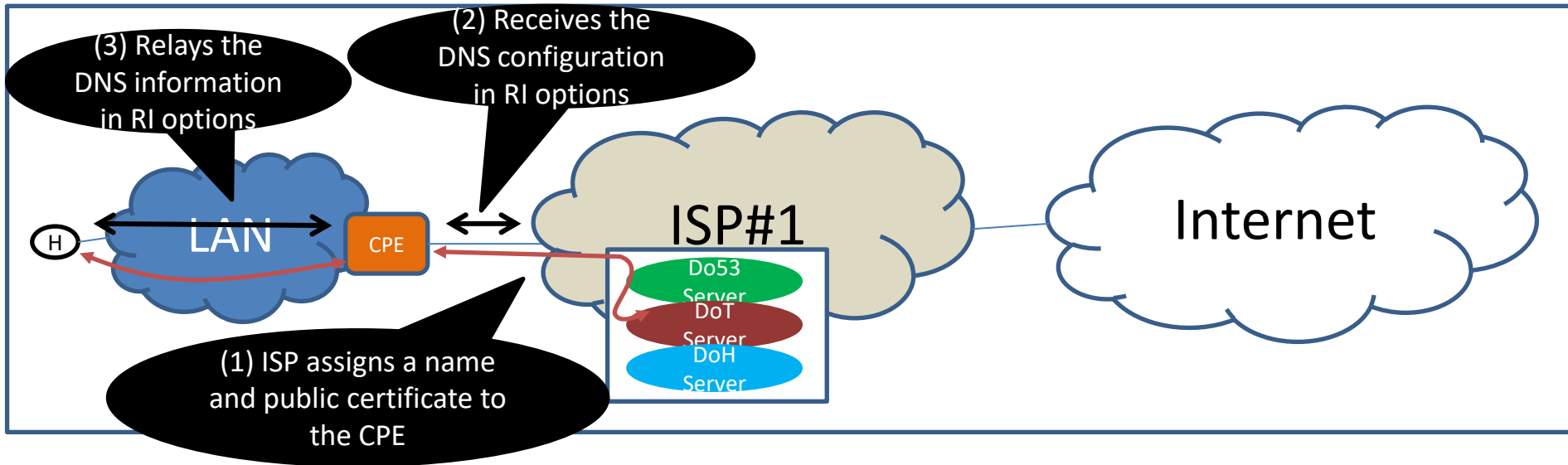
- Ported DNSDist v1.4.0 with DoT/DoH support to OpenWRT-19.07
- Extended DNSDist to do DoT/DoH in the upstream (CPE to resolver)

Next Steps

- Need more feedback on the URI Templates discovery issue
- Consider adopting this document as a WG item
- Questions?

Appendix

Host a Forwarder in a Managed CPE



- Certificates are managed by the ISP
- ACME fully automates certificate management (e.g., certificate issuance, expiry etc.) and **no human intervention is required**
- ACME and <https://letsencrypt.org/> (to generate certificates for millions of home routers) are already in place by some security vendors. No roadblocks is reported so far
 - Certificates are pushed by ISPs to the CPEs